

Times-Dispatch

Office: 116 E. Main Street
Richmond, Va.
Telephone: 116 E. Main Street
Subscription Office: 116 E. Main Street
Richmond, Va.

BY MAIL. One Six Three One
OSTER PAID. Year. Mo. Mo. Mo.
By with Sunday. 1.00 2.00 1.00 1.00
By without Sunday. 1.00 2.00 1.00 1.00
By day edition only. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
By (Wednesday). 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service
in Richmond (and suburbs) and Peters-
burg.

One Week.
By with Sunday. 1.00 2.00 1.00 1.00
By without Sunday. 1.00 2.00 1.00 1.00
By day only. 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00

Entered January 27, 1908, at Richmond, Va.,
second-class matter under act of Con-
gress of March 3, 1879.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1910.

ETTING THE PARTY TOGETHER.

There is talk of holding a State
convention in Virginia next
year or April, and it is said that the
Democratic Convention will be
called to issue a formal call for the
meeting of such a body. It would
well for the party to define its po-
sition on various issues of party policy
in clearly defined views. The ques-
tion upon which it is thought the
party should take definite action are
income tax, the primary election
law, prohibition and the public
schools; at least these are some of the
issues upon which it is suggested by
more or less important leaders
its action is desired.

The nominations for members of the
General Assembly will be made next
year, and summer, and it is thought
it would be desirable that the party
should take definite action on these
and other issues of vital importance,
not only to the party, but to the
State. The movement
still in the clouds; but unquestion-
ably much would be gained by the
option of some chart by which the
party shall be steered in its next great
fight against the common enemy.

SENATORS WHO HAVE PASSED.

The Birmingham News makes the
following comment about the results
of a recent election: "The relative size
of the bodies considered, the chances
it will be made in the United States
Senate as a result of the election on
Friday will be quite as remarkable
as those which will take place in the
House of Representatives. Many fa-
miliar faces will be missing, and many
table names stricken from the list."
About one-sixth of the higher branch
of the National Legislature has passed
in obedience to the will of the
people, expressed last week. It can-
not be said that the nation has any
use to regret the departure of the
legation which now is headed for
Birmingham. Nor is it likely that the
loss of any of these statesmen will
occupy a niche in the Hall of Fame in
any to come.

Joking to the last, Senator Depew
retire in March to long deserved
political oblivion in New York. This
is not, however, interfere with the
attitude of his profession as a joke-
ster and raconteur extraordinary.
General Dick, of Ohio, must also
leave way to a Democrat, and his loss
will be the country's gain. It appears
from the Congressional Record that
the General ever did to achieve
me was to fight in the Spanish-
American War.

"The Grand Young Man," Beveridge,
Indiana, will also be deprived of
a privilege of the floor in the Na-
tional Capitol. The floodgates of oratory
have been closed, and no longer
in this Hoover choice of the literary
circle in Indiana parade his pedantry
before an unappreciating Senate. The
nator can now devote his energies
to the lecture platform and to shining
pink teas, for he is a lion among the
dies.

Senator Scott, of West Virginia, will
so be absent when the roll is called
in the new Senate. He is one of the
loyal of the stand-patters and a
foster to the last ditch of "the inter-
ests."

Kean, of New Jersey, whose career
in the Senate has been characterized by
rings of quietness, will also have to
leave way to a Democrat.

Senator Eugene Hale, of Maine, the
job of the Senate, friend of the inter-
ests, a severe Hamiltonian in his views
to government by the people, must
leave the seat which he has held for
thirty years to some good, old-fash-
ioned Maine Democrat. This must be
leaving news to the elevator man in
the Senate wing, who once cau-
tiously rebuked by Senator Hale for
having ventured the pleasant remark
that it was "a fine day."

Aldrich, the arch-representative of
the trusts and special privileges, had
he foreseen to declare some months
ago that he would not be a candidate
to succeed himself. While there is no
Democratic majority in the Rhode
Island Legislature to enforce his in-
tervention, he will probably not offer again.
His withdrawal from the Senate will
be the only real service which he has
rendered to the people of the
United States.

Major William Warner, of Missouri,
just likewise how to the will of the
people and turn over his mahogany
desk to a Democrat. The Major has
been the mouthpiece of the poison-
ous "doctors" in the Senate and has done
most of the work in piling up the ter-
rible financial load on the Government,
brought about by an ever-increasing
senatorial roll, despite the fact that
he was nearly half a century ago.

The only cause for regret is that all

Senators of the stand-pat type should
not have to give up their seats. The
new blood in the Senate will benefit it.
It is well that these "jolly-go-free gen-
tlemen," who have laughed at popular
demands, should realize that sometimes
it is the people who laugh last.

JUDGE PARKER'S "NO."

Judge Alton B. Parker could be
elected United States Senator from New
York to succeed Chauncey Depew. He
would make a good one, and not only
his State, but the country would be
benefited by his service. Judge
Parker, however, is not in politics
for what he can get out of it for
himself. He does not leave any doubt
as to his position. He is gratified, nat-
urally, that he should have been
thought of for this office, but his friends
for "suggesting a most attractive op-
portunity for useful public service,"
said he the other day, "my obli-
gations are such that I would not ac-
cept the office, even if it should be
tendered to me." There is no string
tied to that. Something like it was
what many persons hoped another per-
son until recently of much moment
would say about another position, but
in vain.

In thinking about the men he would
like to put in his Cabinet in 1913, it
is hoped that Dr. Wilson will keep
Judge Parker in mind. He would make
a fine Secretary of State, or at the
head of the Department of Justice he
would score a great success.

FOSS.

With six cities and thirty-seven
towns yet to hear from, the Springfield
Republican reported last Friday that
Foss had a plurality of 31,030. Why
not make it unanimous?

"LAYING" FOR LODGE.

Cabot Lodge is having a strenuous
time in Massachusetts. Badly shaken
up by the election returns in his State,
he now finds that there is very serious
objection among the Republican mem-
bers of the Legislature to his re-elec-
tion, and his friends fear that he will
be turned down by them for another
Republican. McCall is freely talked
about and would make a better Sena-
tor, because he is a stronger and an
abler man. What the Lodge people are
trying to do is to tell the newly elected
members into a Republican caucus with
the intention of tying them to Lodge
and his fortunes; but they are shying
at the invitation, remembering how
polite the spider was to the fly, and
what happened to the fly. If they
will only break up the caucus, the
worst of all the Republican bosses, they
will have a chance of getting a more
human sort of Senator to the advan-
tage of the Commonwealth of Massa-
chusetts and the country at large.

SENATOR CLAY.

United States Senator Clay, of Geor-
gia, died yesterday. He was fifty-seven
years of age. He was a lawyer by
profession. He had been in public life
since 1850, when he was elected a mem-
ber of the City Council of Marietta.
He was a member of the Georgia Leg-
islature for ten years, eight years in
the House of Representatives and two
years in the Senate. He filled the of-
fice of Speaker of the House from 1886
to 1890, and in 1897 he was elected
United States Senator, and had since
been a useful member of that body.
His present term would have expired
in 1915. In the Senate Mr. Clay did
not play a conspicuous part, being
rarely heard in debate, but in the prac-
tical work of legislation he was re-
spected by his associates with great
respect. He was a loyal, working
Democrat. It is very sad that just
when he was "coming into his own"
he should be taken away; but he leaves
behind him a good name and an hon-
orable record.

Governor Brown will appoint his suc-
cessor. It was reported several days
ago that in case of Mr. Clay's death
he would appoint former Governor Ter-
rell, who made a very good Governor;
but it is certain that he will have an
abundance of material, such as it is,
to select from. We wish he could find
some one like Ben Hill or John B. Gor-
don or his own father, "Joe" Brown,
to take Mr. Clay's place.

THE KAISER AND DR. SMITH.

Two American teachers have gone to
Germany to lecture in the universities,
with the hope and expectation that in
the method of teaching and thinking
the world of scholarship can be
brought into closer touch. One of
these teachers is Professor Charles
Alphonso Smith, of the University of
Virginia, and the other is Professor
Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard Uni-
versity; the former is a teacher of Eng-
lish, and the latter a teacher of psy-
chology. Dr. Munsterberg will prob-
ably not be able to tell the Germans any-
thing that they do not already know
about his specialty, and Dr. Smith may
find some difficulty in proving to the
savants over there that the North Car-
olina pronunciation of our noble
tongue has nothing to lose by com-
parison with the other schools in this
country, such as Harvard, for example,
where the broad A is almost an ob-
session.

The story has come from Berlin that
after the inauguration of these pro-
fessors last Thursday, the Kaiser af-
fronted Dr. Munsterberg by turning
his back on him while engaging in
conversation with Dr. Smith, and some
of the papers have been making much
of the incident. It is now explained,
however, that "although the Kaiser's
conversation with the Harvard psy-
chologist was conspicuously shorter
than the one with which His Majesty
honored Prof. Charles Alphonso Smith,
what the Kaiser said to Professor
Munsterberg was far more important.
The monarch's chat with the Uni-
versity of Virginia professor was, they
say, a mere academic literary discus-
sion. The few royal words to Mun-
sterberg, on the contrary, referred,
according to his friends, to subjects

of an intimate and international char-
acter."

Anybody can believe such a story
as that if he wish; but we don't be-
lieve it. We have never seen Munster-
berg; but we know the Smiths, and we
know some persons who know the
Kaiser, or who have seen him, and we
have reason to believe that Dr. Smith
could tell him more things that he
would naturally like to know than Dr.
Munsterberg has ever thought about.
It stands to reason, that is to psy-
chology, that His Majesty would rather
talk to a North Carolinian living and
working in Virginia than to a man
who was born at Dantzig, in the Kai-
ser's own dominions, and doesn't know
anything more about Virginia than
Munsterberg knows about the Meck-
lenburg Declaration of Independence.
The Kaiser was out for what he could
learn, not for what he could teach,
and he therefore flocked to Dr. Smith,
leaving the professor from Harvard to
read his Royal back. Besides, we shall
hear a little later that the Kaiser was
so much pleased with the important
things Dr. Smith told him that he will
read in the books what Munsterberg
could tell him and will have many a
pleasant hour with the distinguished
scholar and fine gentleman from the
University of Virginia.

A SAMPLE VOTE.

The question is often asked, "If wo-
men could vote, how would they vote?"
One answer is supplied by the straw
ballot which was taken in Pittsburgh on
election day by the Equal Franchise
Federation of Western Pennsylvania. All
women were allowed to cast a straw
ballot for the gubernatorial nomi-
nee in Pennsylvania. A contem-
porary declares that "it was a day of
great seriousness and much hard work
for some of the women." More than
two thousand representative Pittsburg
women cast their ballots in the two
polling places.

There was some confusion when it
came to counting the votes, for some
of the women insisted on voting at
least two of the attractive names on
the ballot. Others thought that their
own male friends ought to be Gov-
ernor and scratched out the names of
all the candidates and wrote down their
own "favorite" men. All these ballots
of course, had to be thrown out. One
young woman, inspired by her brother,
insisted on voting for Hans Wagner.
Six women, after having voted mys-
teriously in succession, came back in
a body and asked to see their ballots,
saying that they had forgotten the
"man's name." Newspaper men, who
supplied the potential menace of mis-
quotation, were excluded from the
polling places.

The polls were opened at nine in the
morning. Mrs. Mary Love, aged seventy-
five, cast the first ballot. Voters rushed
in all day. Automobiles were sent out
to bring in the absent, but if there
was any treating it was in a subter-
ranean cafe, or otherwise the news-
paper men would have sniffed it.

In the fashionable East End district
the voting began at 2 P. M., so as not
to interfere with the sleeping hours of
suffragists, embarrassed with riches.
Both polling places closed at 8 P. M.

But the most startling feature of
this would-it-could election was that
neither of the regular nominees was
favored with the ballots of the fair
fighters for suffrage. John K. Tener, a
baseball player of note, and a very
handsome man, was snubbed under by
a vote of 3 to 1. William H. Berry,
the Republican insurgent candidate,
was the overwhelming favorite of the
women. And of base ingratitude the
majority against the Democratic candi-
date, Grim, was "more than 40 to 1."
If the women are going to vote against
the Democrats like that in other States
we shall have to reconsider that equal
suffrage plank we were going to have
put in the national platform. However,
we hardly think it possible, and it
does seem that at the present rate at
which the Democratic wave is sweep-
ing over the hills and plains the wo-
men voting in 1912 will be no excep-
tion to the new adage, "Nobody loves
a Republican."

SINGING FOR VOTES.

A dispatch from Audubon, Iowa, to
the Dispatch American says that Miss
Flora Wilson greatly assisted her
father, James Wilson, Secretary of Agri-
culture, in his vote-seeking cam-
paign for the Republican party in
Iowa. She sang to the voters. Many
people were attracted to the meetings
by this novel feature, but it "so
charmed her hearers as to place them
in the most adaptable mood in which
to listen to the arguments of her
father." She rendered operatic arias
and Scotch ballads, and we are told
that she received more applause than
her distinguished father.

Among the songs she sang were
"Thy Beaming Eyes." Perhaps this is
a misprint, as we suspect it was "The
Beaming Teeth" of the Colonel she
referred to. "The Year's At the Spring"
was especially appropriate, prophetic
of the new life in the Democratic
party, while "Vera Kind To Me" doubt-
less had reference to the toleration
which the American people have shown
to the Republican party for the last
fourteen years. "If No One Ever Mar-
ries Me" surely contained the pathos
of despair and defeat which the G. O.
P. must feel now that it failed to unite
with the majority vote.

Yet we suspect that it was none of
these airs that lured the dreamy voter
to the Republican fair. When we read
that Miss Flora sang that charming
little thing of Verdi's, entitled "Ah
fors e lui," we know why she succeed-
ed. The Iowa people were tremendously
flattered, that some one should be-
lieve that they understood Italian and
appreciated classical music. That
tribute was too much for the Iowans.

POLITICIANS AS LINGUISTS.

John B. Stephen, the Republican
candidate for Governor of Colorado,
tried a new method in his campaign

this year. There is a large Mexican
population in his State, so in his final
tour from Antonio to Alamosa he
spoke alternately in English and Span-
ish. The Mexican population, which
casts a heavy vote, was very much
pleased when Stephen used the Span-
ish tongue.

When he used Spanish as the ve-
hicle for his thought, Stephen told his
hearers that to use that language took
him back to the days of his youth,
when he spoke it in South America.
He laughed, sang Spanish love songs
to the señoritas at Antonio, and mul-
titudinal his hope of political success.
Stephen is a good-looking man, and
when he finished one of his madrigals
a pretty señorita said: "That's my man;
he's good looking."

But with all his sweet songs and
honeyed words in two tongues, Stephen
was vanquished by a Democrat, who
spoke just plain American. The device
used by Stephen failed, but it must
be said that in other places it has
worked wonderfully well. In New York
and Boston and other large cities of
the North, the campaign managers
make special efforts to enlist the
services of men who can speak the
various foreign languages to the foreign
voters of these cities. Most of the can-
didates in these large cities speak the
brogue of the Emerald Isle, but they
have representatives on the stump who
can use different tongues. A young
Minnesota student at a college in Bos-
ton recently made so much money
making campaign speeches in Swedish
that he was enabled to get through
one year of college on his earnings.

MODERN MARTYRDOM.

Mention has already been made in
these columns of the campaign meet-
ing for the Cause of Women, conducted
on Monday night in New York by Mrs.
Sophia Loebinger. It will be recollected
that she appeared on a wagon "flanked
on either side by a shabbily-dressed,
sad-faced man," all evidently tramps.
One wore a breast plate with the
legend, "I vote for the men who make
the laws for women," and the other
was half concealed by a placard bear-
ing the device, "Look at me and vote."
Many amusing comments were made,
and the witty youth who yelled out:
"Scoundrel, release those men!"
broke up the meeting.

There were sundry details which
we publish for the first time in these
pages. Mrs. Loebinger was attired in
a blue hobble skirt, similar to that
worn by the fair editor of the Orange
Observer at the last State Fair, and
she (Mrs. Loebinger) wore a large
badge, with the appeal, "Look at me."
Yet it is not the interesting features
of the meeting that we wish to picture
again. Our only wish is to com-
ment upon the great chasm that
stretches between the public manners
of New York and Richmond. In this
civilized city the suffragists have been
listened to with polite attention by the
multitude, and have been interrupted
only at their own request. Questions
have been asked, but in mild tones and
at proper times. With ease and dig-
nity the Cause moves on here, keeping
the even tenor of its way, with no dis-
cordant and jarring voice to interrupt
the graceful harmony of its progress.

But O! the times and O! the manners
in New York. There the suffragist
who would mount the hustings and her-
ald to the world the dawn of a golden
era of suffrage must endure a veritable
martyrdom of jeering and interruption,
slangy and sarcastic, wholly discon-
certing to any public speaker, however
brave and however determined.

The Providence Journal tells us, for
instance, that at the Loebinger meet-
ing the "unfortunate male specimens,"
who were "supposed to serve as horri-
ble examples of the suffrage system as
it exists," made such a hit with the
crowd that the educational addresses
scheduled were sadly interfered with.
For half an hour there were "several
hundred impromptu speeches, and Mrs.
Loebinger could not shout loud enough
to be heard."

Here are some of the perfectly atro-
cious things, my dear, that the men
said on that memorable occasion:

"Look at me!" shouted one man, re-
peating the motto worn by Mrs. Loebinger.
"Buy me a drink, won't you,
Loeb?"

"Which one's yer husband?" yelled
another, as he gazed at the terrible
specimens of male voters.

"These are men we picked up,"
angrily shrieked Mrs. Loebinger, in
indignant reply.

"Oh, no," the crowd yelled back.

Mrs. Loebinger asserted that her
"sample men" could vote, but could not
earn a living. She then ordered: "Now
look at me!"

The crowd came back with: "O, you
kid!"

A well-dressed man in the crowd
was outraged at the sight of the men.
"It's horrible for any woman to humil-
iate men like that," he exclaimed.

And so on until "Scoundrel, release
those men!" broke up the meeting.

But Mrs. Loebinger, brave and daunt-
less soul, will come back. Unfettered,
she will face the jeering populace
again; undismayed, she will again show
the inequities and inequities of the
present suffrage system. Defeated?
Never, no never! In the burning lexicon
of the suffragist there is no such
word as defeat. Error, wounded, will
yet writhe in vain amongst its wor-
shippers.

FREE DENTISTRY TO THE SCHOOL
PUPIL.

The movement for free dentistry in
the public schools has received a pow-
erful impetus in the Chicago schools,
where Health Commissioner Evans has
declared that the movement which
has been set on foot there will con-
serve the health of 200,000 children by
saving the teeth of poor pupils.

He asserts that, with decayed teeth,
children cannot masticate their food
properly, and the result is that they
are not nourished as should be the
case, and the children become stunted
in body. Their mental and physical
development is retarded. In time, their
health is undermined and ruined be-

cause their parents are unable to pay
dentists' fees.

Not only is it so, that children
suffer handicaps in having bad teeth,
but the medical profession recognizes
that there is grave danger to health,
for the cavities of decayed molars
provide breeding places for millions of
the deadly germs of scarlet fever,
typhoid, and diphtheria. These bacilli
develop diseases easily in children who
are weakened because of the mal-
nutrition or imperfect mastication and
digestion of food.

Some years ago the movement to
save the teeth of the children in the
poverty-stricken parts of New York
was started. It resulted in the dis-
covery that the health of 20,000 chil-
dren can be conserved every year by
giving free dental treatment in those
schools which the children of the poor
attend. In Chicago and in other cities,
the dentists themselves are taking part
in this movement, for they feel that
the poverty or negligence of parents
ought not to be allowed to increase
the menace of a future "toothless race
in this country."

This is an illustration of the widen-
ing scope of the activity of the mod-
ern public school—looking after the
physical progress, as well as the men-
tal progress, of school children. This
sort of work ought to be limited to
the children whose parents are not able
to pay for dental work, but it would
not be a bad thing if this work, under
such limitation, were carried on in all
schools.

Question for the next debate in the
Woman's Club: "Why should dress-
makers charge as much for scant skirts
as for full skirts?"

Another question for debate in the
Woman's Club: "Why should the wo-
men make guys of themselves by fol-
lowing fashions which add nothing to
the looks of those who follow them?"

The Chesterfield Apartment House is
assessed for taxation at \$142,800. That is
a very large sum—a large assessment,
in fact, than any other hotel or apart-
ment in the city, except the Jefferson
Hotel and the Murphy Hotel. It would
look as if the city authorities might
do a little something for the improve-
ment of Shafer Street, which lies to
the east of the Chesterfield apartment.
It is one of the noisiest and dustiest
thoroughfares in town. It is used by
hundreds of vehicles of all sorts every
day, and if the Street Committee can-
not lay it with asphalt blocks, they
might at least spread enough oil on
it to keep down the dust, or afford to
sprinkle it once or twice a day for the
relief of the inhabitants who are con-
sidered to that street as a place of re-
sidence. Getting so much out of this
one building for the support of the city,
it would seem that the city might do
a little something for the street.

So many of the new-fashioned hats
worn by the ladies of Richmond this
year are really out of style. The bread-
basket and coal-scuttle effects really
passed out about three years ago; but
it does not make any difference, as
they are beautiful in anything and can
stand more punishment than any other
beautiful women in the world.

As for the Columbia State and its
reflections upon what it calls our "in-
fatuation," we would remark, in view
of conspicuous failure in managing
the affairs of a small Commonwealth,
that it is hardly big enough to venture
into big politics.

Eugene Foss, the new Democratic
Governor of Massachusetts, is now
"favorably mentioned" as very avail-
able timber for the Vice-Presidency in
1912. He is a winner, and what the
Democrats will want in the next fight
for the redemption of the country is
winners. If William E. Russell, of
Massachusetts, had lived a few years
longer, he would have been President
of the United States. Foss seems to
be very much the same sort of man.

Chauncey Depew is seventy-seven
years old, and after fifty-four years in
politics has no fault to find with the
people of New York for turning him
down last week. He says that he is
now going back to work. But Chaun-
cey was always a very clever joker. He
has never taken himself seriously, and
the people have shared in his own
opinion of himself. But, just the same,
he is a very good old fellow, and we
wish him mighty well.

"All the news and the truth about
it." Is the motto of the Springfield
Republican; but it is really nothing
new, as it is the motto the Republican
has been following ever since the elder
Samuel Bowles established the paper.
The Republican has within the last
week changed the make-up of its first
page, heretofore devoted exclusively to
advertising, and is now filling it with
the news, much to the delight of the
people who read it. This does not
mean, of course, that the news service
of the paper has been improved, as
that would be hard to do; but that the
advertising has simply been shifted to
the inside pages. It has not made
much difference, however, where the
Republican has carried its reading
matter; it has always been read be-
cause it has been so well served.

General Nelson A. Miles is pleased
with the result of the elections, and
particularly with the defeat of the
Colonel. The fact that Miles thinks in
this way almost makes us wish that
we were on the other side.

Zia Yousouf Pasha, Turkish Ambas-
sador to the United States, thinks that
one wife is enough for any man, and
so we, particularly when the cost
of living is so high.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CHILDREN

IN THE HOME

This great remedy assists nature in all necessary physical changes of the system, affords bodily comfort during the period of waiting, and preserves the symmetry of form after baby comes. The penetrating and soothing qualities of Mother's Friend allays nausea, prevents caking of the breasts, and in every way contributes to strong, healthy motherhood. Mother's Friend is sold at drug stores. Write for our free book containing valuable information for expectant mothers.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor,
Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins
or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Key.

Please give a short sketch of Francis
Key and the circumstances under
which he wrote the "Star Spangled
Banner."

Francis Scott Key was born in Freder-
ick county, Md., August 1, 1779, son of
a Revolutionary soldier. He became
a lawyer and fixed his home in Wash-
ington, where he was District Attorney
of the District of Columbia. He was
detained with other Americans aboard
a British ship in 1814, during the at-
tack on Baltimore. From this position
the flag on Fort Mifflin could be
seen.

After an all-night assault the
British closed just before dawn, and the
prisoners looked anxiously to see if the
British flag had supplanted that of
the United States as the flag of the city.
Key refused to let the British flag be
raised to the top of the flagpole. The
moment Key wrote the song that has
become the national anthem. He
died in Baltimore in 1842.

Married Woman's Title.

In speaking of a married woman and
you call her by her given name, which
is correct, so Mr. or Mrs. or Miss is
not necessary.

A woman ceases to be a Miss when
she marries, but there is a habit de-
noting intimate friendship by those
who knew her well before she was
married to continue to call her Miss Mary,
Miss Jane, or whatever her name may
be. It is a matter of privilege and not
correctness. A married woman who
uses her husband's name, if Mary John-
son marries John Smith, she becomes
Mrs. John Smith. If John changes to
be a colonel or a doctor, Mary is not
Mrs. Colonel or Mrs. Doctor Smith, that
is a barbarism. She takes her husband's
name, not his title. No matter whether
John be a colonel, doctor or have any
other title, Mary is still Mrs. John
Smith. Whenever the prefix Mrs. is
used the husband's name and not her
own name should be used. Mary John-
son on marrying John Smith becomes
Mary Smith and Mrs. John Smith.

"Lloyd's."

What is meant by the shipping term,
"rated at Lloyd's?"

In Lloyd's register of British and
foreign shipping, the character of the
ship's hull is designated by letters. The
character of the apparatus, such as
anchors, cables and stores, and per-
haps masts, sails and cordage, is in-
dicated by figures. A1 means hull first
rate, also anchors, cables, stores. A2
means hull first rate, but furniture
second rate. Lloyd's shipping insurance
derived its name from a coffee house
kept by Edward Lloyd in the city
of London, where, in 1692, became a
place of meeting for merchants. A
register of ships began in 1794, and
the term A1, etc., were first used
about 1775.

Garfield.

Where are the remains of the late
President James A. Garfield interred?
In a cemetery in Cleveland, O.

PREPARING SUMMONS